

may be curol'ed as Loyal Home Workers free, and so become nambers of the Conversation Club and contributors to the several departments. Contributors will please add to the address on their envelopes: "Loyal Home Workers" or "C.C.,"

to facilitate the handling of mail. References required of new members desiring New members and those old members of the

C. C. who have not had their pictures published in the Picture Galliery are requested to forward the same to the Editor. It is necessary that cabinetsized photographs be sent, in order to insure good likenesses. Photograph and skeich must accom-pany each other, and each picture must have name

and address on the back. The N. T. C. C. Guards is a band of the C. C. organized in Boston Aug. 13, 1890, for mutual benefit and the more practical enforcement of the principles of pair olism and progress to which the C. C.

stand pledged.

# HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

### Suggestions That Are Well Worth Following Out. CREAM SOUPS.

Economical cooks should know that palatable eream soups can be made of the left-overs in the shape of vegetables-peas or beans or tomatoes Heated milk, very slightly thickened, is added to the hot, strained vegetable, with butter and seasoning; and if tomato is used, a bit of soda dissolved

## BROWN MASHED POTATOES.

Prepare in this proportion: Two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, two teaspoonfuls of cream or milk, and one of melted butter; salt and pepper to taste. Stir the pototoes, butter, and cream together, adding one raw egg. If the potatoes seem too moist, best in a few fine bread-crambs. Bake in a hot oven for 10 minutes, taking care to have the top a rich brown .- Clara Bishop. GINGER-DROP CAKES.

Three eggs, one cupful of lard, one of baking molasses, one of brown sugar, one large table spoonful of ginger, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in a cup of boiling water, five cupfuls of flour; drop a tablespoonful of this mixture into a greased dripping-nan about three inches apart.— Emms Hand, Star Prairie, Wis.

RAISED DOUGHNUTS. DEAR H. H.: Raised doughnuts are said to be more wholesome than those made with soda. Take one pint of risen milk-bread dough, one cupful of one tablespoonfu

ter, spice to taste, flour enough to roll out .- Emma Mogers.

Beat one egg: add one saltspoonful of salt and enough flour to make a very stiff batter. Roll out as thin as a wafer, cut with a large round cutter, and fry one minute in hot fat. Serve with honey or sirup, or with cream and jelly, or any delicate

# EDITOR'S CHAT.

#### Glass and Its Story of Ancient and Modern Times.

In earliest times it was used for articles of ornamentation for the select few; in later years for comfort and development of humanity as a whole. No material ever invented by the mind of man has been of so great and varied service. All the belences are dependent upon it to a degree, while chemistry and astronomy without its aid would yet have been hidden in the heart of the ages. The most delicate microscope, by which medical

solentists trace the infinitesimal germs that scourge mankind into piegues and fevers, and the powerful telescopes of the Lick Observatory that sweep the heavens of their choicest secrets, are possible only by the perfection of glass. Before the use of glass men lived in barred cas-

fles, or dark mud hovels, groveling like animals. Now, through its aid, they have light, warmth, cleanliness, comforts and luxuries in 10,000 forms, surpassing the wildest dreams of Arabian magic. Three thousand years before Christ, as shown on ancient tombs, there were glass-blowers in the

great city of Thebes, but these glass-blowers were engaged in making vases and ornaments for royalty and the preservation, in durable form, of the deeds of reigning monarchs. In the British Museum there are some very unique specimens of this Egyptian work. Not only the Egyptians but the Phoenicians and

Assyrians produced choice specimens of ornamental glass, and in the ruins of Nineveh bottles and lenses have been found. The first specimen of transparent glass was found in the palace of Nimrud in Nineveh, made 719 B. C. In the famous Cesnola collection, taken in 1866

to 1870, from the tombs of Dale, on the island of Cyprus, there are 1,700 articles of glass, irridescent and incrusted, including ornamental cups, vases and bottles, and utensils of every sort. The Romans learned the art from the Greeks,

and during the reign of Nero great perfection was reached. The excavation of Pompeli shows that glass was used in the windows. The celebrated Barberini or Portland vase, now in the British Museum, is an example of the exquisite workmanship of the Romans. This vase tells the story of a Roman marriage, and was recovered in a marble sarcophagus at Rome, in the 16th century. Its supposed date is 138 B. C.

It was not until the 13th century that glass mirrors, made by the Venetians, took the place of polished steel mirrors, which were before that time in use. It was doubtless one of those dim steel mirrors the Apostle Paul referred to when he said "Now we see as through a glass darkly."

The Venetians were the first to excel in the manufacture of modern glass, and to make general use of window-panes in their houses. The Bohemians eame next in rank; third, the French; fourth, the English. The English plate-glass is the most celebrated. The United States is now making a fine

According to Lactantius, who wrote in the third century, and St. Jerome in the fourth, glass was used to some extent in palatial Roman windows: and Venerable Bede asserts that the abbot Benediet introduced glass windows into England in 674 for use in ecclesiastical structures. There is reference to them in the eighth century, in the same structures, and to their rare appearance in dwellings in the 12th century; but not until the latter part of the 15th century did window-glass

come into real use in England For ages glass was so heavily taxed that it took a general uprising of the common people to secure their rights to its use. As late as the 16th century in England, and the 17th in Scotland, only the houses of the wealthy were provided with glass.

Glass was first made in England about the middle of the 16th century. It was one of the earliest manufactures of the United States. The English colonists at Jamestown were making glass when interrupted by the Indian massacre of March 22,

Massachusetts began the glass manufacture as early as 1639, but the first glass-factory was not built until 1780. Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania now lead in the manufacture of glass.

The uses of glass are so manifold that it is scarcely necessary to enumerate; but the recent invention of glass cloth, made from highly-wrought glass threads or wire, is so curious, and promises such great things in decorative and ornamental stuffs, as to deserve special mention.

> BE BRIEF. When you've got a thing to say, Say it! Don't take haif a day. When your tale's got little in it, Crowd the whole thing in a minute! Life is short-a fleeting vapor-Don't you fill an eight-page paper With a tale which, at a pinch, Could be covered in an inch! Boil her down until she simmers; Polish her until she glimmers. When you've got a thing to say, Bay it! Don't take half a day.

-Texas White Ribbon

APPLES A NERVE TONIC. An authority on the subject says: "Apples are a splendid nerve tonic. German analysts say tint the apple contains a larger percentage of plusphorus than any other fruit or vegemble. The sphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, leed him, of the bratia the essential nervous matter, feed, i.e. of the brata intget was the general pursuit; vices, the com-and spinal cord. Also, the middle first apple are of lamitons of inchricty, followed, effeminating the agant use for men of sedemany hands whose tivers haven't mind."

All regular readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE | are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matter, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles."



ITY BOGERT. Ity Bogert, Oakland, Fla., is the daughter of John Bogert, Co. H. Ist N. Y., Lincoln Cav., and has been a C. C. member since 1887. She has olden-brown hair, blue eyes, and is five feet two nches in hight. Would like to hear from sons and daughters of her father's regiment,

## C. C. COLUMBIAN CIRCLE.

Great Inventious and Inventors of the 15th Century. Prizes of books are offered for papers on the Prizes of books are offered for papers on the position, and a bounteous and fresh supply of Kate B. Sherwood, Canton, O., two weeks before the date given for publication: FIFTH PAPER, FEB. 2.

1. Who were the great painters and sculptors of the 15th century? 2. What were their great works, and where pre-

served? 3. Did Columbus ever have his portrait painted while living? It so, by whom? 4. Where is St. Peter's, and who were its deco-

SIXTH PAPER, FEB 9. 1. How did America get its name? 2. Where was the first Spanish Colony planted in

America? 3. Where the first Dutch Colony? Where the first English? SEVENTH PAPER, FEB. 16. 1. Which American Colony contributed most to

the growth and development of the country? 2. Which led in literature and science? In edu-The history of glass is the history of civilization. cation and human progress? 3. When was slavery introduced into America, and by whom?

EIGHTH PAPER, FEB. 23. 1. Where were the first Fairs held, and what was their character? 2. Where was the first World's Fair held, and which have been the greatest? 3. Tell something about the extent of the Co-

lumbian Exposition.

INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS. Again there is no competition for the Columbian paper for Jan. 26, upon the following topics: 1. What were the great inventions of the 15th century?

2. Who were the inventors, and which invention had the greatest effect upon the world? Though competitive papers have not been submitted, the Editor has abundant assurance that the course is followed with great interest by the C. C., and so takes up the theme as it presents itself, though much preferring to have the C. C. claim the prizes of books offered for the best papers each

The great invention of the 15th century was the art of printing. Prior to that time books were few and costly, and in possession of the monks exclusively. They were gotten up in the highest style of illuminated manuscript art, but wholly inaccessible to the common people.

In 1420 books were made from wood blocks. These were chiefly texts of Scripture, illustrated. Michael Wolgomuth printed from these an illustrated edition of Scripture texts. About the same time Albert Durer, the artist of Nuremburg, got out his "Apocalypse of St. John," illustrated, Experiments were many, and eventually led to the invention, proper, of printing, now claimed by Harlem, Holland, for Laurentius Coster, 1428. But as this claim was not made for Coster until 200 years after his death, and remained a dead secret with him, the honor has rightfully been given to John Geinsfleisch or Guttenburg, sr., who issued a book printed on wooden types in 1442.

This kind of work was very rude, and the invention was not fully consummated until 1458, when Peter Shoeffer completed the invention by casting types in a matrix or mould,

These inventions were held as sacred secrets, chiefly owing to the blind superstition of the age, and the inventors were charged with practicing the black arts and as leagued with the devil.

In 1462 Dr. Faust collected a lot of Bibles, which he and Dr. Shoeffer had printed, took them to Paris and sold some of them at 500 or 600 crowns, the sums heretofore obtained by scribes for manuscript copies. These Bibles were sold for 60 crowns, then for 30, and as the supply increased all Paris became so agitated that they hunted down poor Dr. Faust, and took all his Bibles and burned them at a public bonfire. As red ink was used in embellishing the margins, just as the scribes had done with the stylus, the mob held that it was human blood, wrung from the Doctor's victims by command of Satan. The Doctor himself would have shared the same fate of his Bibles had

he not given up his secret. Among the great forces leading up to the reformation and the redemption of the world from barbarism, Dr. Faust and his Bibles must not be forgotten. Though the art of printing had a temporary backset, yet the knowledge was out and invention and experiment were at work. It was not until 1524, however, 32 years after Columbus discovered America, that the first newspaper was printed. It appeared at Augsburg, semi-occasionally, in 1524. It was nearly 100 years later, or 1614, before the first newspaper appeared in a barbarous British town cailed London.

Printing, paper-making, and the perfection of the compass were the greatest inventions of the 15th century, and through their agencies the world has been made a fit abode for man, and man a fit denizen of the world.

ORIGIN OF PIN-MONEY. Of the minor inventions, but marking an era in the improvement of the domestic condition of the world, was the invention of pins, first made in France in 1443, and used as New Year's souvenirs. Husbands gave their wives money to buy these luxuries at this season, hence the term pin-money. Prior to 1483 brass pins were unknown in England, the pins in use being made of bone, ivory, or box. It took 50 years for the invention to cross to the

English Chaonel.

But what use had the debased and ignorant English for such luxuries as pine? According to Aneas Sylvius, afterward Pope Pius II., who gives a graphic account of his visit to the British Isles in 1430, they had much more need of currycombs. He describes the peasantry as living in houses of rough stone, put together without mortar, with mud floors, and a stiffened bull's hide for a door, or in cabins of reed plastered with mud, or huts of wattled stakes; dens of physical and moral pollution, where men, women, and children promiseuously herded, living in filth, and dying

like brutes. Not much better off were the nobles, according to William of Malmesbury, who says of Anglo-Saxon manners: "Their nobles, devoted to gluttony and voluptuousness. \* \* The common people were a prey to the most powerful; their property was seized, their bodies dragged away to distant countries; their maidens either thrown nto brothels or sold for slaves. Drinking day and

THE MODERN SCHOOL-TEACHER. Some Practical Observations Upon Modern

Methods.-No. 1. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Whilst leisurely resting myself one evening in a large and comfortable rocking chair, and waiting for something to turn up that might give me something for reflection, my attention was suddenly, and in a careless way, drawn toward two little girls, apparently deeply interested in their play. I should not have given a second thought to the little ones, but that their amusement was not only novel and cute, but strikingly realistic, and represented the mirror of life reflecting back to us something of the original.

They were engaged in playing school. The two little misses were the teachers, and the pupils a host of bright-eyed, rosy-faced dolls. As the little teachers went on in their work, their bright little faces lighted up with interest and wisdom, giving instruction here and there, but bestowing a greater

attention on "checking" a bad boy, or sending a pupil on an errand. The two teachers were respectively Miss Sweet and Miss Pretty.

The tone of instruction ran something like this:
In Miss Sweet's room: "Willie, you're a bad boy. Didn't I hear you talking?" "No, 'um, it wasn't me.' "Charlie, was it you?"

"No, 'um, it was Willie; I saw him. He stood right up and talked." 'Ah, I thought I knew that voice! Willie, you bad boy, stay in an hour after school. Nellie, come here a moment. You please take this note over to Miss Pretty. Now harry. First class close books. Get ready for your spelling lesson. Turn-stand-In the meantime Miss Pretty's room is enjoying

a frolic behind their books, whilst she is reading the note from Miss French, which ran thus: "DEAR DOLLY: My room is in a terrible 'figit." How's yours? Let us join the two rooms together and have a little singing.

"P. S .- Say, do you know Mr. Chappie is coming over to see me to-night? We'll have a nice time. The note read and answered, Miss Pretty puts on a Napoleonist look, determined to have order, which she eventually succeeds in obtaining after "checking" nearly all the boys and some of the "George Jones! (rises) Did you ever hear of Co-

"Yes'm." "Well, what did he do? What do you know about him?

"Don't know nothin'." "Oh, dear, dear, when will these children get any sense? Maude! I shall have to send a note home to your mother if you don't study more diligently. Next! Prudy! What did Columbus do? I can't hear a word you say; mercy, mercy! speak louder. I can't hear you. Next!" Such was the trend of instruction in Miss Pretty's room. Let us now return to Miss Sweet's room. Nellie had just returned with the reply from Miss Pretty, and whilst Miss Sweet was absorbing its contents the pupils appeared to enjoy the opportunity to throw spit balls, steal chalk, or put flies in their ink-wells. This appeared to be the case from what the teacher said when she raised her little head after reading the note. The spelling class might have been moving along well enough, but Johnny Smith pinched Mabel Brown and she com-menced to cry. Again the lesson was disturbed. "Go up to Mr. Chance (the Principal) with this note. Tell him you're a bad boy, and stay there till be comes."

words of this like. They did not succeed in getting far along, as the two teachers resolved to combine their heads totalk, checks, notes, etc., than instruction. So went on the ingenious play of our little tenchers. I was forcibly struck with the idea that whatever they did and said must have been absorbed from what their own teachers do, as their ideas must naturally

The class was spelling Columbus, Santa Maria,

gether and talk a little. They hadn't seen each other for an hour. Just think of it. It was more have been formed from practical experience ev-ery day in school. Not being old enough to form ideas of teaching for themselves, in playing teacher the little ones would do as their teachers do, and in this we find the real picture of the child reflecting the teacher of to-day, -Amos L. Seaman. \_ • -



ARTHUR S. DONALDSON. Arthur S. Donaldson, Parkman, O., was born Oct. 28, 1844, and enlisted April, 1861, in Co. G. 7th Ohio. He also served as a non-commissioned officer in the 107th Ohio and in two other regiments, passing the various grades from private to Colonel, Hight five feet five inches; blue eyes and darkauburn hair. He is a widower, and would like letters from C. C. friends.

## THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION. America for Freemen from All Countries of the Earth.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C .: Permit me a few remarks growing out of Brother Goodwin's recent letter concerning the duties of the C. C. and Guards in the matter of Progress and Patriotism, in view of the great influx of immigrants. Much has been written on the subject of immigration. The United States has been, as the gen-

eral phrase has it, used as a dumping-ground for the refuse from foreign lands. Undoubtedly it is true that there are a great many persons coming from foreign lands who are brought here by no choice of their own. On the other hand it is true that there are persons coming

from foreign lands who were good citizens of the country in which they were born, and who have a real desire to become good citizens of their adopted Some of our grandest citizens were and are men of foreign birth. Anyone who is versed in the his-tory of the United States will readily approve of

this statement. Therefore, it would not be wise to exclude all foreigners from our shores, but folly on the part of the party, or parties, who would attempt such a move, for it would be crushed out of existence. We should have more stringent immigration laws. The time has come when intelligent men of foreign birth or extraction, no less than those of

native birth and ancestry, begin to seriously onestion whether the old policy of unrestricted immigration can be continued any longer.
Unquestionably, one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the American Government and the people has always been the cordial hospitality extended to all strangers seeking homes among us. The theory of our Government, the spirit of our people and the hitherto-existing industrial conditions of the country have each contributed

powerfully to make such hospitality the guiding principle, policy and practice of the American The boast that our land offers an asylum for the down-trodden and oppressed of other lands has been no idle one, but a truth amply verified by everyone of the millions that have sought refuge

To this policy is traceable an important part of

and homes under our flag.

that unparalleled progress and development which makes this country the wonder and admiration of the whole world. People of foreign birth and their children have been important factors in every department of substantial growth, and they are rightly entitled to a liberal share of all the honor. giory and prosperity that attaches to whatever has been done by or in this, their adopted country. Conditions in this country have undergone a marked change in several important particulars, one of which is the flerce competition in productive While the large areas of fertile public land invited the enterprising and industrious poor, the great body of immigrants were absorbed by the country without any noticeable effect upon the labor market. The situation is far different now. The remaining unoccupied lands of desirable character are insufficient to supply the needs that will soon arise from the natural increase in population, and continued unrestricted immigration will intensify the struggle for homes. This struggle has already commenced, and is growing harder at an

It is not at all probable, however, that public sentiment will ever declare in favor of closing our gates against all kinds of immigrants, irrespective of their character or antecedents. But there is strong and growing sentiment in favor of a rigid restriction of immigration in the interest of the common welfare and safety of the Republic. Certain powerful corporations and trusts and monopolies, whose greed for gain has prompted them to seek cheaper labor than could be supplied by either native workmen or the better class of European immigrants, have stimulated emigration

alarming rate. This pressure bears upon the agri-

culturist and all others in equal force.

from southern and western Europe of a class whose moral training is sadly deficient, and whose ideas of standards and life are dangerously low. It is sad, but nevertheless true, that these ignorant, brutalized people are incapable of being American-ized. Their lack of desire to become a part and parcel of our higher and nobler form of Government constitutes them a constant menace to civil order and civil morality. The advance bulletins of the last United States

census showing the extent to which these degraded laborers have already crowded out all other workingmen, would probably be a surprise to the average citizen, as would also the figures showing the number of objectionable class of immigrants still arriving. They work for wages upon which an American or an Americanized laborer could not subsist without greatly lowering his present to a very moderate standard of living; and in this fact lies the peril of this and kindred classes of foreign immigration.

The primary wants of mankind are the necessities of life. Following these some the comforts, conveniences, and last, the luxuries of life. The millions who are virtually imported to this country by the corporations, trusts and other gigantic and dangerous combinations which we have per-mitted to grow up and practically take charge of the Government, are of the most degraded which Brother Heib responded. Two hundred class. They have been accustomed to barely "callithumpians" serenaded them and were direct enough to keep body and soul together, and their at the hotel. An elaborate supper was served, and

and home-aspiring industrial classes; it is their patriotic duty to adjust their standard of living accordingly.

The interest of the real builders of the country's greatness, glory and prosperity demand that they shall be protected against the wholesale importation inaugurated by the agencies of the unpatri otic, heartless, cruel, treasonable, organized money power. Not only so, but every other worthy interest, moral, social, politiculand economic, demands some restrictions upon immigration.

Let me say in conclusion, America not for American-born citizens, but for free men from all coun tries, who will swear allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation in favor of any foreign Pope, potentate, or sovereign. Loyally yours—John C. Culton, Omaha, Neb.

CONVERSATION CLUB. Thoughts from Many Members on Many

Topics. Rules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject, 5, Write your best. 6. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersetyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and gen-eral merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

OUR ROLL CALL. The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V. Ella White, v.d., Laura White, v.d., Cornelia Davenport, v.d., Ada Davenport, v.d., Butler, N. J. Charles G. Monks, v.s., Nevalena and Etta G Monks, v.d.'s, NewFoundland, N.J.; Iona E. Brown, v.d., Goose Neck, W. Va.; Ellen A. Cram, v.d. Morrisville, Vt.; Dotty M. Ryan, v.d., Cooleysville, Minn.; Lawrence Dobson, v.s., Lewistown, Id.; Bertha Brunnernet, v.d., Emmetsburg, Iowa; Maude Slater, v.d., Emmetsburg, Iowa; Lulu Holloway, v.d., Millie Aller, Sylvania, O.; J. F. Steiner, S.V.; Howell, Mich.: Abbie Pontius, v.d., Maysville, Mo. Henry W. Powers, v.s., Orlando, Okla.; Albert P. Allard, v.s., Ford River, Mich.; T. B. Opie, v.s., Bower, Neb.; C. A. Brown, Huron, Kan.; Fleming Neideffer, v.s., Orland, Cal.; Edith Edna Potts, eight years, v.d. Co. G. 56th Ohio, Stockham, J. A. Wirt, Deer Ridge, Mo.; H. E. Moss, v.d., Warwick, Kan.; Geo. S. Weir. v.s., Bloomingburg, N. Y.; Hattie B. Sourwine, North Auburn, O.; Ella, Hattie, and Marcena Worden, v.d.'s, Albert, Kan,; Aurilla Knight, Montevideo, Minn.; C. B. Baldwin, S.V., Winona, Wash.; Charles and James A. Ross, v.s., Moniteau, Pa.; Henry Duncau, v.s., Carbondale, Kan.: Libbie Braun, v.d., Minne-

PASSING IN REVIEW. E. W. Goodlin, Past Commander, Ohio Guards, is attending college at Scio, O., and will be giad to hear from friends there. He urges Ohio Guards to work for one of the prizes. Wm. Sutton has moved permanently to Marvinville, Ark., on account of the serious illness of his

apolis, Kan. Total, 13,955.

mother. Amanda E. Lepied, Fargo, Mich.: A pen portrait, a sketch of yourself, including personal appearance, characteristics, etc.

Adah Bell Bickwell, Adjutant, New York Guards, Hannawa Falls, N. Y., sends thanks for THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE calendar, received as a prize for her definition of "Patriotism," and has many words of praise for the improvement in Loyal Home Workers. M. Rose Janson, Quincy, Ill., congratulates the C. C.'s and the Editor upon the added space and

improvement in the department, and has many kind and encouraging words to say. Addie B. Roberts, Otfawa, Ill., is much pleased with her prize calendar, and says it hangs in her sitting-room under the picture of Gen. Logan and family.

The following definitions were received too late to compete for the prize: Patriotism is that inborn feeling of individuality and independence which prompts mankind to cherish and defend at any sacrifice their inherent rights and surroundings.-Hartley B. Gates, Stanstend, P. Q., Canada, p. 163
A friend is one who stands by me in adversity the same as in prosperity; one who is not afraid to

who will defend me in my absence, and tell me my faults to my face. - Lulie Fairbanks, Cameron, A friend is one who sympathizes with us in our afflictions; and who, when all others forsake us in times of adversity and misfortune, stands ever ready to lend a helping hand; one who rejoices with us in our prosperity, and mourns on account

of our downfall, and who will even make great

defend me when all others have forsaken me; one

sacrifices in order to assist us in any way.-Alla Slote, Eldon, Mo. A friend, who is it? Let me see: The one who will risk his life for thea: The one who loves with honest heart. Who in each sorrow bears a part; The one who always cares for thee, That's a friend; now don't you see? -Bertie Slote, Eldon, Mo.

A friend is one of God's best gifts to His children, and should be prized as a rare and costly gem by the possessor.-Mrs. S. W. Blanchard, Brooks' Station, Worcester Co., Mass. A friend is one who increases your pleasures. essens your sorrows, and proves himself friendly at all times and in all circumstances.-Ina Wright, South Los Augeles, Cal.

A friend is one who, without regard to race or creed, is the same, willing to give aid and sympathy at a sacrifice, and remains the same through all the changing scenes of life.-Mrs. Julia F. Brace, Algona, Iowa.

Loyalty to God and land we love. Our heritage from Heaven above; The sacred shrine whereat we bow, And reverently worship high and low. Patriotism fires the brave, Inspired our ranks their land to save, And for the love of country die, Martyrs for freedom and loyalty. -Addie B. Roberts, Ottawa, Ill.

A friend is one who is true in prosperity, faithful n adversity; whose affection is unfettered, pure and deep, prompted by no selfish motives, but founded on beauty of soul. It has its source in regions freer, ourer, and deeper than those of other feelings,r, Ella Brice, Ft. Totten, N. D.

HOW SHALL WE PASS OUR EVENINGS? C. C. FRIENDS: How are you spending these long Winter evenings? Is your employment such as will bring forth good fruit? Or, are you simply grasping at anything that comes along in the way of amusement that will occupy your time, and make it seem to pass more quickly? How often we hear the remark, "Oh, we have to do something to pass away the time,"
Now, the question I wish to ask is, are we justified in using valuable time in pursuance of our own pleasure and amusement when no good re-

sults are to be gained by it? I believe that we are responsible to God for the manner in which we spend the time He gives us, and that we should improve each shining hour. Suggestions from C. C. friends on "How to spend the Winter evenings" would be welcome to many friends living in the country.-Ella V. Gar-

ton, Plankinton, S. D. OUR NOBLE TRIBUNE. C. C. FRIENDS. Some time ago the lady of the house where I was stopping, on her return from he postoffice, brought me a letter from one of our Eastern States, and said: "Charley, I've a letter for you, and I think, by the writing, that it is from a lady." Then she sat down and waited until I had taken

n the contents. "Who is it from?" she asked. And the next question was, "What business has she writing to ou, not knowing anything about you?" I told her that she was a C. C. "What is the C. C.?" she then asked, and said

that she had never heard of it before, or of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. And so I find it all over in these parts; and since that time I have advertised our noble band and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I find a great many who, like my friend, have never heard of either Wherever I go, I usually take a TRIBUNE with me. and would rather have it than any paper that I ever had a chance to get. I would give the price or the C. C. column alone. It contains reading that is fit for saint or sinner. Now, to more fully organize the C. C. and Guards, et every member add a new member, and ot

Fraternity will be by far the grandest of all. Then, we travel, we will not have the long, lonesome ourneys that we sometimes have, nor visit strange cities without seeing some one whom we can cal friend. I am proud that I am a son and grandson of veterans; and when I see a C. C. or Sof V. badge I recognize the wearer as a friend and wish him

o know me as such. All of the C. C. boys and girls who will send me a piece of wood one buch square and a quarter of an inch thick, with their names and addresses will kindly remember. Yours, Pro Patria-Chas. H. Sawyer, Weston, Mich.

# N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

What a Noble Band is Doing for Progress and Patrlotism. W. H. Blood, Quartermaster Oregon Guards, Carlton, Ore., urges members of his Division to be prompt in the payment of dues. He also desires members to write Fleets Smith, Albany, Ore., stating their preference as to time and place of meeting A Division of the Minnesota Guards is a reality at last. Let us hear from every C. C. in the North Star State. If we all work as faithfully as Brother Whilt did to organize us we will surely meet with success. Let us remember the words spoken by Brother Sheldon, of Reat Wing: "In union there is strength." I would like to correspond with someone from the mining districts and Pike Stone County, this State. Pro Patria-Elia E. Foster, Lemond, Minn.
Dear Friends, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE seems

nearer and dearer every number to me. I am very

anxious to see the Guard page and columns each

time. Let the work go on. But I would call the attention of the C. C.'s of Onio to the fact that they should not delay in joining the Guards, for Ohio is coming up in solemn trend that will be felt ere long, and there is more honor to help the boor along than to come in after the boom has been made. Now, C. C.'s, awaken to the call and parken to the command of Com. McMurray .-E. W. Goodlin, Past Commander, Scio, O.
At the wedding reception tendered Fred H. Helb r., and his bride, at the groom's home, Shrews bury, Pa., the Gien Club Band enlivened the occasion with spirited music. Prof. John Yellers made a speech to the bride and groom on behalf of a society of which Brother Heib is a member, to

standard of life has been adjusted accordingly. But in this hand of the free and the home of the brave, where we are supposed to be sovereigns, our chief glory and the acknowledged strength of our cherished institutions lies in its educated, moral, social

To MY BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE C. C. AND GUARDS: Death has recently entered my home and removed my beloved wife and left me all but broken-hearted. I feel that I need the kind, cheerful letters that the C. C. can give. Imagine what it is to have the association of a sweet wife for only four years and then be called upon to give her up, then you may know how my heart yearns for sympathy. All such letters will be acknowledged and appreciated. Yours, in sorrow—



Lizzie Eldridge, Sewell, N. J., is the widow o David E. Eldridge, Co. G. 12th N. J.; also the daughter of a veteran. Has black hair and brown eyes; is a member of the M. E. Church, and very ond of good reading and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

# Will exchange autographs.

PROGRESS AND PATRIOTISM. DEAR C. C. AND GUARDS: Owing to a severe atack of a disease contracted in the Union army from 1861 to 1864, I have been prevented from enjoying the Christmas of 1892 with a sister, some 35 miles away, whom I had promised to visit; but in lieu thereof I have spent the day in my well-warmed bachelor quarters enjoying the Christmas number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and thinking of a recently-formed plan of mine for promoting the cause of Progress and Patriotism and the interests of the Order of C. C. Guards, by writing letters from time to time to be published in the C. C. page of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, upon the two great periods in this world's history-the non progressive period previous to the discovery of America, and the progressive period inaugurated by the Columbian era, and the grand work which lies before the Conversation Club Guards in relation to the latter period, which has just entered upon

its 400 b year. I have been appointed Chairman of our Historical Committee, and as I appear to be the sole epresentative, so far as has been announced, I intend to have things pretty much my own way, and first I thought that the Editor had made a mistake | who in the appointment, and I did not like it, but was too loyal to decline; yet I have since changed my mind, and am now glad of the opportunity which the appointment gives me to do something great and grand in this fourth Centennial year of the columbian period, which the world now celeorates. Perhaps other work or ill-health may prevent my getting letters ready for publication as oon as I could wish, but I have determined to write them, and they will eventually appear; first to be published singly, and afterward collectively in book-form. I can give no further idea of my work until my first letter is finished.-Hartley B. Gates, Stanstead, Canada.

BE ENTHUSIASTIC AND EARNEST. FRIENDS OF THE C. C. GUARDS: It is the duty of every C. C. and Guard to be enthusiastic. It is almost impossible for one who has not had experience to even calculate how trying it is to the officers of the various State Divisions to keep alive the interests for which we stand pledged, one and all. Now wake up, friends; rekindle your patri otic fire, that it may throw light upon your pathway perpetually. If our fathers had been as slow to act as some of us, where would we have been to-day? It is for them as well as ourselves that this organization was perfected; therefore, show your colors, and be alive in the interests of your State Division. If you are delinquent, pay up. If you need a flag for your Division, assist by giving a dollar. You will never regret it. When your Commander calls a meeting, attend if possible. I is the life of your Division. If you are one of a committee, act well your part, and be progressive Be ever ready to uphoid that which is good and condemn that which is bad. Assist the sick; grasp their hand in friendship. This is loyalty. Be charitable: for

A cap of cold water, in charity given, Is remembered with joys in the skies. We are all human, we all have to die.

And six feet of earth makes us all of one size. Thus has run the old adage for years; therefore, I appeal to every C. C. Guard, at home and abroad, to do his duty. Be patriotic, progressive, show your loyalty. In union is strength. Fraternally, Pro Patria-F. B. Livingston, Junior Vice Commander, Logansport, Ind.

A PITTSBURG C. C. CIRCLE. DEAR EDITOR AND C. C. FRIENDS: There will be meeting on Monday, Feb. 6, 1893, at the home o Sister O. Beil Hotham, 133 Pearl street, Pittsburg. Pa., for the purpose of perfecting Keystone Circle Pa.) C. C. Guards. Let all the Guards and C. C. of western Pennsylvania turn out in full force and make this meeting and Circle a loyal and successful one. Friends, rally round the flag and your officers. If you have not yet joined the Guards do so now, or come to our meeting with this purpose in view. Don't stay out of the ranks. Let us work together for one or more of those prizes the dear old TRIBUNE has so generously offered. There are enough C. C.'s in this vicinity to make ours one of he largest Circles in this or any other Division. Count me as one favoring a book compiled from 'Editor's Chats." A happy New Year to all. Pro Patria-John M. Anderson, Secretary, Speers, Pa.; Hughes McDonald, President, Simpson's Store Pa.; O. Bell Hotham, Vice-President, 133 Pearl St,

I desire to exchange postal autos, stamp photos and cards with all C. C.'s .- John M. Anderson.

TRIBUNE EXCHANGE-WANTED. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Exchange will be deoted solely to the exchange of souvenirs. Anything pertaining to business must be sent to the

advertising department. To exchange: Letters, references exchanged .-Lucie Mitchell, Bentleysville, Pa. Toilet recipes for plush, silk, and satin patches; prize for best collection.—H. E. Moss, Warwick, Kan. Letters, references exchanged.—Edith Dirlam, Ingalls, Kan. Letters, with references .- Austin L. Weamer, Plum-

Postal autographs: Jack Vedder, Springville N. J.; Clara M. Barnard, Colebrook, Wis.; Frank Swim, St. Edward, Neb.; Mrs. Mary A. Stewart, Richfield Kan Wanted: All to know my address is changed from Ruff, Colo., to Richfield, Kan.-Mrs. Mary A. Stewart. Address of Fannie Wendle, of Colorado -W. P. Wendie, Milton, Pa. Pieces of silk for crazy cushion,-Hattie D. Selvey, Whitmore, O. Prizes awarded: Geo. W. Wakeman to Leonors

A. Rivers, for prettiest autograph. A Book Worth Reading. A Famous Battery and its Campaigns, 1861-'64; The Career of Corp'l James Tanner in War and Peace; Early Days in the Black Hills, with an account of Capt. Jack Crawford, the Poet Scout, by Capt. James E. Smith, 4th N. Y. Ind'o't Battery. Published by W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C., is a book

We have perused this work with both pleasure and interest, and gladly commend it to the attention of our comrades and readers. It is written in a pleasant, easy manuer, soldier's words and soldier's phrases being alone used. It abounds in anecdote and humorous detail. yet it gives the history of the command in a seven-seven lamps, seven pipes, points to the lucid and able manner. The story told by idea of perfection-perfection of oil, perfection Capt. Smith relates to a battery that, in th words of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York: "Served during the war with as priests. The oil burned was olive oil, and in bright a record as any in the whole army."

After relating his three months' service with Varian's Battery, he describes how he succeeded in organizing the 4th N. Y. Independent Battery, and marching from Washington to Budd's Ferry, on the lower Potomac, there reported to Gen. Hooker, of whom one or two good stories are given. The battery served on the Peninsula at Yorktown and Williamsburg, being seriously engaged at the last-named place, and they were at Fredericksburg taking part in the bombardment of that city prior to Burnside's assault. At Gettysburg Capt. Smith and his battery did yeoman's service, and we are given a most interesting account of his share of that stricken field. The battery was stationed in front of Little Round Top, on a rocky eminence, and here, after holding its own for some hours, being enveloped in Hood's charge, three of its guns were lost, owing to the lack of proper infantry support. Capt. Smith received the commendations of all his superior officers, and his account of this action has to be read to be properly appreciated.

The volume contains a biographical sketch of Corp'l Jas. Tanner, written from a warm, friendly standpoint; an account of early days in the Black Hills, with some notes on Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout, two of whose poems are given in the work-one a most spirited description of the fight made by the battery at Gettysburg.

The book is hadsomely gotten up, is illustrated, and will amply repay perusal. It is published by Comrade Lowdermilk, of Washngton. It is perhaps just as well to state that Comrade Smith is now lying prostrate and helpless, the voice that rung out loud and strong at Williamsburg and Gettysburg is now soft and pain laden, and the manly, stalwart form that often dashed along the front line of 'action," is now racked and tossed on the bad survives, and in taese leaves it predominates. | which to supply our lamps as Christians is the

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Jan. 29, 1893.

Subject: The Source of Church Sight and Strength. Zech., 4:1-10. One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as

# INTRODUCTION.

We are now to consider the fifth vision granted to the Prophet Zechariah. We may state the five thus:

We must keep in mind the status of things.

a. The Rider and the Myrtle Grove. b. The Horns and the Workmen. c. The Man and the Measuring line. d. The High Priest and Satan. e. The Candelabrum and Olive Trees.

Zerubbabel reached Jerusalem from Babylon B. C. 536. In a little while he set about laying the foundations of the Temple. In the year 588 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar had practically made it a total ruin. In about a year after Zerubbabel's arrival at Jerusalem, and when only foundation-work on the Temple had been done, so much opposition sprang up that the labor on was suspended. It was an enterprise demandtaking. It demanded union and undivided application. Opposition then proved a damaging obstacle. The Samaritans were bitter and obstinate in resisting the efforts of the Jews. It is not so wonderful the builders became quite demoralized. They had just returned from captivity. Most of them had been born in captivity. It is always found that men degenerate in courage when enslaved, and some time is required to regain the animation and | Spirit. resistance-power toward enemies which come from free birth and environment. We see the dim." work which faced the two Prophets, Haggai and Zechariah. They were to infuse courage, rouse energy, fire conscience. As things stood there was call to stir up Zerubbabel and Joshua. Those two men must have assurances of success to give zest for renewed effort at Temple-build-

We see how to view the call to Zechariah. The will of the Almighty must be made known to the leaders of the people. The Spirit of God to fill that chair as it was never filled before. At | must animate the builders, the Holy Spirit | acclaim and deep rejoicings.

"Enables, with perpetual light, The duliness of our blinded sight."

What men want-men who believe God and in God-is a consciousness God wants a certain work done; wants them (a certain people) to do it, and is willing to help them. Then comes in the idea of co-operation-God and man working together. Added to this inspiring idea is the thought the work to be effected must be very important, since it engages God's attention and aid

burg, Scotland, said: "The whole purport of appointed servant, Zerubbabel, of the great work in which the people were engaged. But Zerubbabel was not alone; Joshua, the High Priest, was associated with him, was equally with him an instrument in God's hand for the accomplishment of the work, and in the preceding vision had been represented as standing before the Lord as His accepted servant. From an early period, accordingly, these two have been regarded as symbolically represented in this vision by the two conduits, the possessors of oil, through which the oil flowed to the pipes of the candelabrum; and this interpretation which is that of Kimchi, has been generally accepted by commentators. Zerubbabel and Joshua, however, were not mere individual agents; they were representative men, the one of the royal and the other of the priestly office in Israel. It is the office, then, rather than the individual, that is here represented."

Spurgeon remarks in this matter: "He meaning God | raises up chosen men, perhaps only two, sometimes more, who live and grow, and in their life and growth they bring forth, cred truth, the holy oil with which the lamp

of God is kept burning." We have three leading characters: Zerubbabel, Joshua, Zechariah-Government, Church, prophet. Zerubbabel is represented by one of the olive trees, furnishing oil to the candelabra; Joshua, by the other olive tree. Ministry and laity are both essential to the Church-the candelabra. The seven-eyed One-He who sees and knows all things-Jehovah-watches and protects Church and State-priest and

prince. THE CANDELABRUM AND OLIVE TREES.

1. Data. We study the first ten verses of the fourth chapter of the Prophecy of Zechariah. It consists of a vision seen by that prophet, and its explanation. The vision is known as that of the Candelabrum. The description of it covers verses 2 and 3, and the explanation verses 4 to 7. Then follows a prophecy. For the purposes of study we could follow this division of the

subject-Vision, Interpretion, Prophecy.

2. Time. The work on the Temple foundations began B. C. 535, and ceased B. C. 534, by reason of opposition from enemies. Work was suspended for 14 to 15 years, being resumed B. C. 520. 3. Place.

The facts of the lesson center at Jerusalem. Probably the visions granted to Zechariah were seen by him at his home in that city. We remember there was then no Temple. Only its foundations had been laid. 4. Persons.

These are yet Zerubbabel, the Governor

of Judea; Joshua, the High Priest, and Zecha-

riah, the Prophet. See former lessons as to

these, in full. As to the Angel who held the interviews with the prophet, see 1:9, 19; 2:3;

5:5, 10.

1. Waked me. (V. 1.) Either the prophet was asleep, or else he was in a state of abstraction thinking deeply of the former visions. 2. Candlestick. (V. 2.) For description of the one in the Tabernacle of Moses, see Ex., 25:31-40. There was a central stock with three stems from two opposite sides, forming seven lights, all in a line with each other as to hight. The lights were rather lamps than candles. The whole candelabrum was of gold. In the case of the one shown Zechariah there were two olive trees the branches of which furnish oil to the seven lamps. The number of light. The lamps in the Tabernacle needed constant attention. Oil was supplied by the the vision two olive trees supply the oil direct. It is thought we are to understand that our light and strength as Christians are supplied direct from our Heavenly Father. The oil is the symbol of the Holy Spirit. So we see the significance of the words in V. 6-"not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." The Church as a Candalabrum and each Christian as a light are to be supplied with grace from supernatural sources. Zerubbabel as an individual felt incompetent to go on with the work of the Temple. The people were discouraged. It was well to teach them that they were to depend not exclusively nor mostly on themselves, but on divine help. 3. Hengstenberg (in Christology, Vol. III, p. 340) says: "It is with justice that it has been assumed that the two sources of oil denote the two offices of priest and king (or rather the sacerdotal and civil authorities in general), which were principally employed in the economy of the Old Testament as instruments of the grace

were the existing representatives." 4. Great mountain, (V. 7.) A mountain is a serious obstruction to one advancing on a route. | tunnel, had it been really into the rocky It may check his course. It may be insurmountable. The distance around may be so of dollars. The Englishmen were charmed with great that the purposes of the journey may be it and the prospect. They bought the claim for entirely frustrated. So anything that pre- \$80,000 spot cash, and went East to contract for vents an enterprise from success may be looked on as a mountain. The mountain in the way of Zerubbabel was the opposition of the Samaritans. The way now was to be made clear for the Temple structure to be completed. This proved the case, for after a little time the

of God, and of which Joshua and Zerubbabel

## Temple was ready for dedication. 6. Suggestions.

1. Ministers in particular are as candlesticks. (Rev., 1:12, 20; 2:1.) 2. Each Christian is a lamp. He must let his of suffering. But the old vigorous spirit yet light shine. (St. Mt., 5:14.) The oil with

oil of grace. Light shines in all directions We ought to be true, and faithful, and useful, and loving on all sides. Too many Christians, so called, are like Ephraim, who was "a cake unturned," done on one side-doughy on the opposite side; serviceable, perhaps, in some few respects, but lacking in roundness and whole-

3. Whether we regard the candelabra as the Church entire or as the ministers of the Church, we see the clear duty of all Christians to be of service. We can be as pipes supplying the oil to the lamps. We can be not grace, but conduits of grace. We must be candelabrum in running order. The candles or lamps must be kept burning. Spurgeon puts this graphically thus in his sermon on Zech., 4:1, 3, 12-14:

"If the lamps are to be kept trimmed you must attend to the pipes, and you must see to the golden oil. We ought each man to think, 'Now, I have something to do to keep this candlestick in proper order; I have something to do with keeping this lamp burning.' One man may be compared, as it were, to the bowl, because he yields much of the light of intelligence and instruction, communicating knowledge and counsel to the Church of God; another is a pipe to the Sunday-school, and yet another golden pipe runs to the young men's class; one is a pipe to the poor and ignorant in the streets, another to the sick, another is a golden pipe to those who are at home with their families. There is some point to which each one in Christ's Church may help to conduct the golden oil to keep the blessed flame of truth ever burning in this dark world. What can one overseer do? What could 20 pastors the Temple ceased, and for about 15 years it | do? It is impossible, if you leave this work entirely to us, that it will ever be properly dising sacrifice and toil, and in the best of circum- charged. O, no. Let each member have its stances would have been a very great under- own office in the body, even as each pipe had its own oil to carry to the one light of the candlestick which it had to supply. Do not get out of your place, do not interfere with other people's service; do your own work, and see that it is well done, and then look over all the Church, and pray the Lord to supervise the whole, so that the golden bowl and the golden pipes may all be in full operation." 4. We see the call for the help of the Holy

"Well He sees and knows if one light is

5. When any great structure is completed. involving public interests and the result of much general co-operation in its construction. there are great joy and demonstration on the day on which the last stone is laid, when the building is completed, standing forth in its strength and beauty. It took 36 years to construct Washington Monument at the Capital of our United States. Dec. 6, 1884, was a gala day. Then the capstone was laid amid loud

6. We remember that after Zerubbabel had laid the foundations of the Temple there were serious obstacles in the way of completing the structure. For some years the work was suspended. The opponents of the Jews made fun of the building, and laughed at the failure to finish it. We recall a modern illustration. For many years the partly-constructed Wash. ington Monument was a subject of general contempt and ridicule. The stones became stained, and even yet show the lines where the structure was re-begun. Many American citi-Rev. W. Lindsay Alexander, D. D., Edin- zens felt ashamed of the unsightly object.

7. "Who hath despised the day of small this vision is to assure the accomplishment of things?" (V. 10.) It is never safe to deprethe Divine power, through the agency of God's | ciate the little. Some inconvenience may at a later day grow out from such disdain. Great things were once small, and that little which you now despise may some day be so situated as to become either a great help to you or a very serious hindrance. Good sense, then, would prompt us to be considerate of smallness if it have in it possibilities of future potency. Many a man has been brought to grief when called to face the now feared greatness which has developed from the former despised littleness. He may find it quite difficult to make explanations.

> the United States. Copyrighted, 1892, by W. W. FOSTER, St. Joseph, Mo. My last bulletin gave forecasts of storm-

waves to cross the continent from 19th to 23d.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Valuable General and Local Predictions for

and from 25th to 29th. The first storm-wave of February will reach the Pacific Coast about by God's grace, as from their very souls, the sa- Jan. 29, cross the western mountains by the close of the 30th, the great central valleys from 31st to Feb. 2, and the eastern states about the

> The approach of this storm-wave will come near causing a January thaw, but very cold weather will return as we approach the middle of February. A cool wave will move eastward, crossing the

western mountains about Feb. 1, the great central valleys about the 3d and the Eastern States about the 5th. Changeable, uncertain, threatening weather in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys about the 3d and 4th. The month of February is expected to average colder than usual, especially from 8th to

Weather changes move from west to east across the continent, and each local forecast is made for within 250 miles east and west of the magnetic meridian mentioned, for all the country between 25 and 50 degrees of north latitude. These local weather changes will occur

within 24 hours before or after sunset of the dates given below: LOS ANGELES AND BOISE CITY MERIDAN. Jan. 22-Fair and cool.

" 25-Storm-wave on this meridian.

" 26-Wind changing. " 27-Cooler and clearing. " 28-Fair and cool. SANTA FE, DENVER AND BLACK HILLS ME-RIDIAN.

" 23-Moderating.

" 24-Warmer.

Jan. 22-Cooler and clearing. " 23-Fair and cool. " 24-Moderating. " 25-Warmer. " 26-Storm-wave on this meridian.

" 27-Wind changing. " 28-Cooler and clearing. GALVESTON, KANSAS CITY AND MINNEAPOLIS MERIDIAN. Jan. 22-Wind changing.

" 23-Cooler and clearing.

" 24-Fair and cool.

" 25-Moderating. " 26-Warmer. " 27-Storm-wave on this meridian. " 28-Wind changing. ATLANTA, CINCINNATI AND LANSING MERID-

IAN. Jan. 22-Storm-wave on this meridian. " 23-Wind changing. " 24-Cooler and clearing. " 25-Fair and cool.

" 26-Moderating. " 27-Warmer. " 28-Storm-wave on this meridian. NEW YORK AND OTTAWA MERIDIAN. Jan. 22-Warmer.

· 23-Storm-wave on this meridian. " 24-Wind changing. " 25-Cooler and clearing. " 26-Fair and cool. " 27-Moderating.

" 28-Warmer.

[Argonaut.] Georgetown is in the center of a very rich mining country in Colorado. In Winter the snow drifts bundreds of feet deep among the mountains, and packs down very hard. Three years ago two old miners ran a tunnel into the snow at the base of a mountain, a distance of 300 feet, timbered it up nicely, plastered it with mud, and at the far end piled a great quantity of very rich quartz. Then they went down to Denver and became acquainted with a couple of wealthy Englishmen, who had just come over to look for an investment. The miners took them to Georgetown and showed their tunnel and the El Dorado at the end of it. The mountain, would have represented thousands

How They Worked Him.

\$80,000 spot cash, and went East to contract for quarz-mill machinery. When they returned in the Spring there was nothing left of the tunnel but the woodwork and a wagon-load of quartz at the end.

ITCHING PILES known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and BLIND, BLEZDING or PROTRUDING PLANS DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY, which acts directly on parts affected absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggist or mail. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, P.